THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

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Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express.....	2:50 a m	Mail.....	2:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5:30 a m	Fast Line.....	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Philla. Express.....	4:25 p m	Baltimore Exp'st	1:30 p m
Fast Line.....	2:30 p m	Philla. Express.....	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accom.	5:00 p m	Johnstown Accom.	9:00 a m
1st Wall Station...	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station...	6:25 a m
2d " "	11:40 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
3d " "	3:00 p m	3d " "	5:30 p m
4th " "	6:00 p m	4th " "	6:50 p m
Penn Accommodn	6:30 p m	Penn Accommod'n	7:50 a m

Day Express train leaves Wall's Station every morning at 9:00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express.....	2:10 a m	Express.....	2:30 a m
Express.....	2:00 p m	Express.....	3:30 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	6:30 p m
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	9:50 p m

N. Castle & Erie.. 6:40 a m | N. Castle & Erie.. 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 4:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express.....	2:10 a m	Express.....	2:30 a m
Express.....	2:45 p m	Express.....	3:45 p m
Mail.....	6:10 a m	Mail.....	9:50 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:15 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's....	7:30 a m	1st Braddock's....	5:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m	Express.....	9:30 a. m.
Express.....	4:30 p. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Accomodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:30 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday.....	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Tuesday.....	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Wednesday.....	4 P. M.	Forest City.
Thursday.....	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Friday.....	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Saturday.....	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday.....	3 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday.....	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning.....	8 A. M.	Evening..... 6 P. M.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily.....	3 P. M.	James Rees.

CITY ITEMS.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

This is the motto of South & Ross, 53 Market street, who are selling boots, shoes, and gaiters of the latest styles and best workmanship, at lower figures than any other house in the city. Call and examine for yourselves. Remember the place, 53 Market street, South & Ross.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves to-day for Boston, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new and choice stock of Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Pianos has been so great, during the past few weeks, as to very nearly exhaust the assortment selected and received in August, which was the largest and most complete ever brought to the city. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new lot, which may be expected in ten days. Chas. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, Sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

Elegant Perfumery.

The place to find the greatest variety, the finest grades, and the most elegant styles, is undoubtedly at McClarran's Drug Store, the great depot for pure drugs and the finest medicinal liquors. When you desire a fine article of any of the above goods, be certain to call at McClarran's, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods.

Bought at panic prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, is attracting great attention; and no wonder, for they are selling good 25c prints at 18½c; good 25c prints at 25c; shirting muslins at 37½c, worth 55c; unbleached muslins at 25c, worth 32c; ditto at 35c, worth 42c; good dress goods at 25c; double and single width at 25c, and dress goods of all kinds, silks, shawls, cloaks, cloths, cassimers, satinets, tweeds, linens, flannels and blankets, at equally as astonishing a shading as the same time a stock as large as is usually found in a half dozen stores. No one should buy dry goods without first seeing their stock.

Grand Opening.

At the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, on Monday, 2d day of October, was opened the largest and finest assortment of ladies' furs ever offered for sale in this city, since which our store has been filled to overflowing with customers, who leave, after purchasing a fine set of furs, pleased with the fine stock and low prices at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Country Merchants

Should not make their purchases without first seeing the stock of Barker & Co., 59 Market street. This is, unquestionably, the largest and best assorted in the West, and having bought largely at the recent sales, when prices were so greatly depressed, they can sell very cheap.

School for Boys.

Two may yet be received into the family of the President of Beaver Seminary. Address, or send for catalogue to Rev. R. T. Taylor.

The Daily Commercial

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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

UNION MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

There will be a grand Union mass meeting at the City Hall, Allegheny, this evening. The Committee of Arrangements announce that among the speakers will be Hon. JOHN CESSNA, Hon. W. D. KELLEY, Hon. THOS. WILLIAMS, Col. LEVI FRED DUFF, and others. The Union men of Allegheny are famous for holding mass meetings, as they always turn out in their strength, and the meeting of to-night will be no exception to the rule.

GOV. BROWNLOW ON SUFFRAGE.

Governor Brownlow, in his message to the Legislature of Tennessee, referring to the question of suffrage, says: "Who shall vote in Tennessee in future elections? Will you authorize emancipated slaves to vote? Will you invest them with all the rights of citizenship? Have you power to do it under the Constitution of the United States? These are weighty questions, which will be brought before the country for an answer; and a contest will shortly arise in Congress upon the presentation of the credentials of two Senators and Representatives from Tennessee who are asking admission to seats in Congress, while the people sending them have denied the enumerated class the right of suffrage. I am free to admit that, for the present, we have done enough for the negro, and, although negro voting cannot suit my natural prejudices of caste, there is a class of them I would be willing to see vote at once. A large class, ignorant, docile, easily led by designing men, and not safely trusted with political power. I am not willing to see at the ballot-box, while on the same time a stock as large as is usually found in a half dozen stores. No one should buy dry goods without first seeing their stock.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1865. NO. 22

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

EPISCOPAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION

Committe of Southern Bishops Present.

Dr. Crank, of Louisville, Ky., President.

FEELING AMONG THE BISHOPS.

Horatio Seymour in Attendance.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

The triennial Convention, at its opening today, as at its session in New York, called the entire roll of the dioceses North and South, having never by its official action recognized the act of secession which constituted the Southern churches a confederate body by themselves.

It has not for some time past been expected that the Southern Bishops would be present on this occasion, their Council having constituted three of their Bishops, viz., Lay, of Arkansas, Green, of Mississippi, and Atkinson, of North Carolina, a Committee to attend at this Convention and signify the willingness of the Southern churches to return to their former relations. This amounts to mere modesty in climbing down from their rebel stand-point, for which they only ask time. If the report of the Committee is favorable to the feeling on this occasion, this fact will be brought before the Confederate Council in November, when they will rescind their former action and fall at once into the old grooves without any formal action being required of this body. This is the programme. In fact, any action on the subject of the late rebellion is what the chief managers in the convention most dread, and being masters of the art "how not to do it," both as clergy and laymen, in churches and in politics, they will readily control any who are disposed to be unsavory. This rebel committee will be present to-morrow. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present this morning, and took his seat within the chancel with the Bishops, but not in canonical dress. It is expected that his associates will arrive to-night, and take no other relation to the sessions or business than as honorary members, though this is optional with them, as the names of every diocese will be called by the clerks daily.

Everything looks most pacificatory, those sublime apostles of peace, Horatio Seymour and Washington Hunt, being particularly busy on the floor of the House. The former was one of a Committee appointed by the presiding officer of the House of Delegates to advise the House of Bishops that they were fully organized and ready for business.

The choice of Rev. Dr. Crank, of Louisville, as President of the House of Delegates, has really little present significance, as he was the presiding officer at the last convention, and it is customary to re-elect such for successive terms of years.

The opening sermon to-day from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Rev. Dr. Fulford, was an impressive exposition of the apostolic mission, "all things to all men," &c. He referred feelingly to the troubles in the Provincial Dioceses, political disturbances, and wished the spirit of harmony for the Church every where.

The formal business of the convention commences to-morrow. It is unlikely to be characterized by any marked sensation. The House of Bishops, before which the Galesburg Church question of Bishop Bell and Potter struggles will come, if they are taken up at all, which is doubtful, meet with closed doors, and in an atmosphere calculated to smother, like the babes in the tower, any infant radicalism.

The attendance to-day was large, and will be larger to-morrow. The session will probably hold two weeks. Among the delegates to-day was that shining light of the K. G. C., Corning Judd, of Illinois, a share of the convention would 10-morrow vote to wear crape on their arms for the blessed memory of Bishop Polk.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The General Convention of the Episcopal Church assembled in Lake's Church this morning. The interior of the church was draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of the late Bishop Potter. The sermon was preached by Dr. Fulford, Lord Bishop of Montreal, from 1st Corinthians, 9th chapter and 22d verse—"I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some." All the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church present, except Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, and Bishop Scott, of Oregon. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present within the body of the church. After the sermon, Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, sent Dr. Balch, the Secretary of the Convention, to invite Bishop Atkinson to a seat within the chancel. Bishop Atkinson accepted the invitation, and upon entering the chancel was cordially and kindly received by all the Bishops present. The Holy Communion service was then administered. At the conclusion, both houses proceeded to organize.

Rev. George W. Randall, of Boston, called the body to order. The Dioceses were called over, beginning with Alabama and ending with Western New York. Dr. Randall, of Kansas, was chosen President, Rev. Dr. Randall Secretary, Rev. Robert Clorkun, of Chicago, first assistant, and Wm. Stevens Perry, of Conn., second assistant Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Mead and Hon. Horatio Seymour were appointed a committee to inform the house of Bishops that the house was organized. The usual standing committees were appointed, each of nine members. A message was received from the house of bishops that it organized and elected Rev. Dr. Randall Secretary. On motion of Rev. Dr. Meade, all clergymen of the Episcopal church sojourning in the city were invited to seats.

Adjourned till Monday.

When the call of Dioceses was made there was no answer for any of the Southern States, except Texas, from which several delegates were present. The whole body of Southern Dioceses is to be represented later in the convention by a committee of the Confederate Bishops to adjust the question of revenue.

FROM EUROPE.

THE PROGRESS OF FENIANISM.

British Troops Not Infected.

Issue of Erie Railroad Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The Persia arrived here last night, with dates to the 24th ult.

There is nothing new regarding the Fenians. Another petty officer was arrested in the Cork garrison, but it is believed that the troops, as a body, are perfectly reliable. The Dublin detectives were at work in England, and had arrested two Fenians in Manchester and one in Sheffield. All were sent to Dublin. The Fenian organizations in Liverpool are reported to continue active, notwithstanding the arrests. A armboat continues to cruise off the Cork harbor, looking out for a vessel reported to have cleared from America with arms.

The *Times* editorially holds up the movement to contempt, as ridiculously absurd and utterly insignificant in proportion; but says its something to have it clearly known that the American government rejects all participation, which Irishmen fondly expected.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* does not believe in troops being intrusted with Fenianism, and says they are well disciplined on sound military principles, in event of rising, and number 20,000 men, besides 10,000 armed police.

The *Moniteur* authoritatively states that there will be no change in the members or policy of the French Government. The rumors are the invention of evil disposed persons.

Attention is drawn in Paris to the fact that there is a small cable between Newfoundland and Ireland, not marked in the present maps, but adapted for service in the Atlantic telegraph.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued an important manifesto to his people, solemnly guaranteeing them the right to participate through their representatives in the legislation and conduct of the finances.

September 23.—The steamer Caledonia, from New York, arrived at Greenock to-day.

The *Telegraph* publishes the report that the American bark Hannah, arrived there from Cardenas, was overhauled at sea by an armed screw steamer, carrying the Fenian flag. The Captain of the ship pronounces the story a hoax.

The issue of 800,000 pounds sterling bonds by the Erie railroad company is officially announced by Morgan & Co., of London. The subscription price is 75, redeemable at par in ten years, with interest at 6 per cent. The bonds are convertible at any time into stock at the owner's option.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—by telegraph to Queenstown.—The Fenian prisoners were all remanded yesterday, at Dublin, for a week. They will all be tried together. Arrests continue. Among the latest are a merchant tailor in Dublin named Breuffle, and a stationer in Liverpool named Meridan. Treasonable documents and arms were found in both cases.

PARIS, September 23.—The Bourse closed at 67f. 42c. The Minister of the Interior has instructed the Prefects to carefully peruse the provincial papers and officially correct errors in them.

GEN. GRANT COME AND GONE.

His Arrival and Reception at Steubenville.

Rev. T. N. Boyle's Welcome Speech.

Judge McCandless and the Pittsburgh Delegation.

ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL IN PITTSBURGH.

Display of Bunting and Flags in the City.

HON. A. W. LOOMIS' ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Great Enthusiasm of the People.

The Procession and Scenes on the Route.

THE GENERAL AT THE CITY HALL.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE LADIES.

Showers of Wreaths and Boquets.

The General and the Young People.

FINE DISPLAY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Departure of General Grant for Washington.

The grand event to which the people of Allegheny county have been looking forward for a week, has transpired. General Grant has paid us a visit, been seen by tens of thousands of those who have learned to honor his name, and who sought an opportunity to gratify their eyesight by looking upon the modest, retiring, but unflinching and victorious leader of the Army of the United States. Our people have ventilated their enthusiasm, and General Grant has witnessed it. Thousands of the ladies of Pittsburgh have taken him by the hand, and hundreds of them have showered upon him those ever welcome tokens of popular love, wreathes and boquets of the choicest flowers. The children, too, have taken him by the hand, and received his kind and benignant smiles. Young America, in looking upon its favorite soldier, has, in this region, added another to its list of triumphs, and built up for its future, a memory which will endure far beyond the present generation—a memory the tokens of which will be illustrated on the page of history.

The visit of General Grant to Pittsburgh is an event duly registered, and one which will be carefully preserved in our municipal archives. The only regret is that the general did not have time on this occasion to remain long enough to see at least some of the *modus operandi* of Pittsburgh life. He saw the shiney arms of our mechanics as he passed up through Temperanceville and Birmingham, the dust of the West, and many a laber-hardened hand he took in his grasp; but he did not witness the many interesting mechanical processes by which Pittsburgh has been made a city worthy of his presence. That is a feast reserved for him, and one which he will enjoy all the more upon some future occasion when he will not be so shockingly under the public gaze.

THE DELEGATION TO STEUBENVILLE.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a large delegation appointed by the Executive Committee of citizens, including members of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils, and other distinguished citizens, met at the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at three o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of proceeding to Steubenville to meet General Grant and party, and escorting them to this city. Judge McCandless was the Marshal in charge of the ground. At four o'clock the special train containing the delegation started for Steubenville and arrived there at about seven o'clock. This town is a place familiarly known as the U. S. House, took by storm, and awaited the arrival of Gen Grant from Columbus.

The General reached there with his staff and were conveyed to the house named. To Mr. Robert Mears, the most public-spirited man in Steubenville, belongs the credit of having got up the magnificent span of splendid horses, and an elegant buggy, in which to conduct the General from the railroad to the hotel.

On arriving at the hotel, the General was met by the Pittsburgh and Allegheny delegations, headed by Mayor Lowry and Major Morrison, and warmly welcomed.

STEUBENVILLE WELCOME.

Immediately after General Grant had partaken of breakfast, he was loudly called for, and made his appearance on the balcony of the Stanton House, where he was met and welcomed by the Steubenville authorities in whose name the Rev. T. N. Boyle, of the M. E. Church, delivered the address.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY REV. T. N. BOYLE.

LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT: I have been requested by the City Council to extend to you the hospitalities of this city, and in behalf of the people of Steubenville, which was about half-past twelve o'clock the firemen and other associations who purposed taking part in the procession were formed in line on water street, ready to proceed at once. From eight o'clock, until the time above stated, the excitement and appearance of Gen. Grant and party. The Chief Marshal, Mr. John H. Jewett, accompanied by his aids-de-camp, James S. Negley, Capt. John D. Bailey, Wm. Hersh, Esq., R. W. Mackey, Esq., John Hamill, Esq., A. E. Hoffman, Esq., Thomas Bigelow, Esq., Thomas Means, Esq., Capt. C. W. Cowston, Capt. Ben. W. Morgan, John Means, Esq., Dr. Wm. Means, Dr. N. Erwin, Col. John A. Bunkle, and J. E. Riddell.

Major Jacob F. Slagle, Max K. Moorehead, Esq., Col Joseph Kaye, Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, Andrew J. Morrison, Esq., C. F. Ingham, Esq., John A. Myler, Esq., H. Hartmeyer, Col. George Geist, George E. Sloanin, Esq., H. L. Coffey, John Torrence, Esq., Col. W. B. Hooper were early in attendance and were uniting in their efforts to make the reception of Gen. Grant given by our citizens to an individual so deservedly popular. The delay in the arrival of the train interfered somewhat with the arrangements of the committee on procession, but, nevertheless, it was formed in good order, and moved off promptly and effectively and all in their power to make the reception of the gallant Lieutenant General one of the grandest ever given by citizens.

THE TRIP FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The trip from Steubenville to Pittsburgh revealed to the party in the train one of the finest portions of the country. Hill and valley alternated so pleasantly and with such natural effect that it was a grand panorama of rolling land, all capable of cultivation, and having away down in its hidden recesses treasures of coal, which may some day become useful. The track of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is somewhat solid and substantial, and the ride was a smooth one to its bourn. The interest in the road was varied with bridges, fagades of the new and superstructure, the Steubenville bridge, a triumph in mechanical and engineering skill, and continuing with long wooden viaducts over the Ohio and Little Beaver, tunnels and neatly cut crevices in the stalwart hills.

Besides these outward sources of interest to the traveler, the party in the train, who felt that they had a right to be merry, had among themselves happy sprightly music, and fortified themselves with the fine away the time between the cities of Steubenville and Pittsburgh.

Judge McCandless spent a portion of the time in the society of Mrs. Grant, whom he found to be an exceedingly agreeable lady, fluent in conversation, versed in the current literature of the day, and a perfect store of general knowledge. This interview brought to the Judge's mind the fact that the lady Mrs. Grant's mate, John F. Rensha'l, of Allegheny county, was the sister of Mrs. Judge McCandless. He happened to have in his pocket a letter from Mr. Rensha'l to the John F. Rensha'l, and was married to Mr. Rensha'l's sister. Judge Wilkins, and Judge Lowrie, also engaged in pleasant conversation with Mrs. Grant. The mother of Thornton F. Nelson, Esq., was also a passenger in the train, and was delighted to be introduced as the mother of Mrs. General Grant. In this manner the time passed away, and the train, according to the city, lasted a failing quarter of an hour, when the engine bell and whistle announced that the train was approaching Pittsburgh. Many of the passengers in the cars of any of our citizens who are there immediately interested to be found beyond degree. Words there of joy and congratulation which they had expressed themselves of through the visit of General Grant.

As the train reached Steubenville bridge the General who made his appearance to a crowd of ladies, who, dressed in white, had congregated on the platform of the car, which the train being in motion, he coolly and gracefully acknowledge by bowing.

The train reached the city of Pittsburgh at Mr. J. B. Dorrington, who was accompanied by Mr. A. McDowell, Secretary of the Western Transportation Company.

Judge Jewett, the President of the Western Transportation Company, was also on board the train (No. 13). To the presence of these gentlemen was due the care with which the train made its trip to this city.

GEN. GRANT'S ARRIVAL.

In the special train with General Grant and suite, we found the following very happy group: Lieut. General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Freddy, Ulysses, Jessie and Nellie Grant; U. S. Grant, D. E. Babcock, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Horace Porter, Gen. Thomas Hyde, Third Auditor of New York; F. Dent, Esq., father of Mrs. Grant, and two servants.

COMING TO THE CITY.

As the train approached the city, the smoke-begrimed into a scale of magnificence, as if Pittsburgh and Allegheny gradually grew up into Sight, until the passengers had a full view of the city and its smoky environs.

The Steam Fire Engines were seen in line on Water street, and while the train was in motion in front of the loyal and patriotic ladies and gentlemen that are grouped around you. And permit me to assure you, sir, that the hearts of your fellow-citizens are not drawn here through mere idle curiosity. They have watched you with interest, as the star of the West was in the coming through their clouds of opposition and difficulty. They have marked the progress of your career, and they have admired the moral point where your name shines with a beautiful lustre that we hope no power will ever tarnish or dream. They have seen you at the head of the armies of the Republic, beat in unison with yours; they have ever kept step to the music of the Union, and they are here to-day to bid you a cordial welcome. The people of Captain under Providence for the grand military genius, indomitable energy, and self-sacrificing devotion to your country. They admire you for your successful attempt to lift up and drive far from this nation the dark, cloud of treason, and allow the bright light of peace that now shines in all our borders. It has been a long cherished desire of this people to look upon the face of the great military hero of the nation, and to thank God, with you, that the war is over, and that the victor and vanquished have both sheathed their swords, and that the Union is restored. We pray may the time never come for you to draw your sword again. But should this nation require an army during your lifetime, the people, with one voice would bid you have in you, and their admiration for you, would point to you as the leader in the camp or those they would be willing again to dedicate upon the altar of their country. Before you stand the soulless sire, the widowed wife, and the orphan child. Those for whom they mourn fell in battle, and their remains lie buried upon Southern soil. In the name of their living mourners, we thank you that the grave-yards of their dead are in the United States, and that the flag of the free, under which they fought and fell, waves in triumph over them. In the name of the people of whom we thank you for the silent rebuke which you have administered to the unscrupulous and selfish politicians, who are always ready to sacrifice the Union at the price that they may rob him of that which will not enrich them, but make him poor, indeed—his good name. Let us allow you to say, sir, that the pleasant pathway of life as it opens up before you may be a long one, and that you in common with all good men, may enjoy, even reap the pleasant fruits of the victories which you and the armies under you gained upon the battle-fields of the south. And as you gained upon the battle-fields of the south. And as you go to the future, may your spiritual victories be even greater than those gained in our earthly warfare, and when the last battle of that war is ended, may your passage from earth be

As sets the morning star,
Which goes not down behind the darkened West,
Nor hides obscure amid the tempest of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for this very warm welcome. I am not in the habit of making speeches. I will therefore, again thank you.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS SPEECH.

The Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court, then read General Grant's attention for a few moments, and delivered an address as remarkable for its eloquence as for its comprehensiveness. He compared the General's triumphant welcome in the various cities of the Union to that exacted by Washington on his memorable journey from Mount Vernon, Virginia, to Cambridge, Mass., when his pathway was everywhere strewn with flowers. He had been requested, in behalf of the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to welcome him to these cities, and to the state of Pennsylvania, not in a mere form of words, but as a token of arms and warlike deeds. The people, he said, know your great deeds, and your name will go down to posterity as the great saviour of the nation. Pennsylvania wants to welcome you, and when you reach the Iron City you will be met by warm hearts and honest hands. While you shall see no such an outpouring of spontaneous enthusiasm as is due you for your great achievements. I welcome you in the name of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the people of Pennsylvania, and it is the earnest hope you will afford them ample opportunity of seeing the illustrious soldier of the present age.

At the conclusion of the Judge's speech, the General bowed his thanks.

ADDRESS TO STEUBENVILLE LADIES.

At the conclusion of the cer emonies on the balcony, the General retired to his room, where he was visited by a large number of the ladies of Steubenville, who shook him warmly by the hand.

DEPARTURE FOR PITTSBURGH.

After the short stay and brief intercourse with the Steubenvillians, the General and Judge McCandless mounted the buggy of Mr. Mears, which was driven with manly precision by the General's little boy, to the railroad depot, followed by the Pittsburgh delegation in procession. The whole party started for Pittsburgh at a few minutes after nine o'clock. As the train began to march from the city, the cheers from the crowds of people who had followed the party to the depot, gave three rousing parting cheers.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the streets of Pittsburgh were thronged with an anxious crowd, having been advised that Lieutenant General Grant would arrive in the city from Steubenville on the eight o'clock train of the Steubenville and Columbus Railroad. Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the sky and the chilliness of the atmosphere, the people awaited patiently the arrival of the distinguished hero. At half-past nine o'clock it was announced at the CONNECTAL office that the General and escort had left Steubenville half an hour previous, and the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and adjacent districts, who wished to do honor to General Grant and staff, collected on the corners and along the sidewalks of the streets, over which the procession was advertised to pass, and anxiously awaited the arrival of the train. All along the route of the procession the public buildings and private residences were adorned with flags, streamers, etc. Fifth street presented a magnificent sight, the numerous stores, printing offices, Custom House, Post-office, Opera House, and Theatre being gaily decked in holiday attire. In front of the former, was a large banner or placard, on which was inscribed: "Welcome, General Grant, Pride of the Nation." At the entrance in a flag bearing the motto, "Welcome to Grant," while on a shield in front of the building in large letters, were the words; "Pittsburgh greets the nation's hero." On the corner of Fourth and Wood streets, Messrs. Stein & Bros. displayed a banner over the street with the following inscription: "Vicksburg—Welcome Unconditional surrender—Richmond."

Smithfield, Penn, Wayne, Water and Market streets vied with each other in the quantity of bunting and national emblems displayed, while the windows of the buildings were filled with ladies, and the sidewalks were crowded with persons of all ages, sexes and color. In fact, there was hardly a citizen who was determined to give this one day to do honor to the man who had given years in the service of his country, and secured for them the blessings of a long-desired and lasting peace.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

From one end of Federal street to the other, the buildings on either side were gaily decorated with flags, banners and mottoes. City Hall, and the public buildings in the Diamond, presented a beautiful sight to the eye of the passers-by, the sides of the former being completely enveloped with flags of all sizes, many of them the heroes of lady contests. Ohio, Sandusky street, Rebecca street, Robinson street and other thoroughfares were not attractive, but our space will not allow us to enumerate all the different points of interest. Our sister city, however, deserves the highest meed of praise for the manner in which she had arranged herself for the reception of the hero of the war.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT STEUBENVILLE.

As our readers were advised in the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday, inorder a Committee of twenty of the members of the Select and Common Councils were appointed to proceed to Steubenville to meet General Grant, and accordingly left at four o'clock for that place. The committee appointed by Councils, consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Cornish, Thompson, McMillan, Reed and E. Mc-Cormick, clerk of Select Council, and Messrs. Armstrong, Beck, Bell, Hacker, Rea, Thompson, Third, Mason and McClelland, Mcqeewan, Tomlinson, President Steel and Hugh McMasters, clerk, of Common Council.

The following additional gentlemen, members of Councils, also accompanied the Committee of Reception to Steubenville: Messrs. Lowry, Jr., Hon. John Morrison, Hon. W. McCandless, Col. Wm. Pittenbourst, Esq., Col. C. Barnes, G. W. Laughlin, Gen. A. L. Pearson, Hon. Thomas Williams, Masters, dressed in red shirts, M. McNeil, J. C. Patterson, W. S. Haven, John Thompson, Wm. Herries, F. M. Ramsley, Wm. A. Wilkinson.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION.

John H. Stewart, Esq., with his Aids were early on hand at Wilkin's Hall, where they were furnished with rosettes and mounted on gaily caparisoned horses, to form the procession. Col. Reed, of Steubenville, which was about half-past twelve o'clock the firemen and other associations who purposed taking part in the procession were formed in line on water street, ready to proceed at once. From eight o'clock, until the time above stated, awaited the appearance of Gen. Grant and party. The Chief Marshal, Mr. John H. Jewett, accompanied by his aids-de-camp, James S. Negley, Capt. John D. Bailey, Wm. Hersh, Esq., R. W. Mackey, Esq., John Hamill, Esq., A. E. Hoffman, Esq., Thomas Bigelow, Esq., Thomas Means, Esq., Capt. C. W. Cowston, Capt. Ben. W. Morgan, John Means, Esq., Dr. Wm. Means, Dr. N. Erwin, Col. John A. Bunkle, and J. E. Riddell.

Major Jacob F. Slagle, Max K. Moorehead, Esq., Col Joseph Kaye, Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, Andrew J. Morrison, Esq., C. F. Ingham, Esq., John A. Myler, Esq., H. Hartmeyer, Col. George Geist, George E. Sloanin, Esq., H. L. Coffey, John Torrence, Esq., Col. W. B. Hooper were early in attendance and were uniting in their efforts to make the reception of Gen. Grant given by our citizens to an individual so deservedly popular. The delay in the arrival of the train interfered somewhat with the arrangements of the committee on procession, but, nevertheless, it was formed in good order, and moved off promptly and effectively and all in their power to make the reception of the gallant Lieutenant General one of the grandest ever given by citizens.

THE TRIP FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The trip from Steubenville to Pittsburgh revealed to the party in the train one of the finest portions of the country. Hill and valley alternated so pleasantly and with such natural effect that it was a grand panorama of rolling land, all capable of cultivation, and having away down in its hidden recesses treasures of coal, which may some day become useful. The track of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is somewhat solid and substantial, and the ride was a smooth one to its bourn. The interest in the road was varied with bridges, fagades of the new and superstructure, the Steubenville bridge, a triumph in mechanical and engineering skill, and continuing with long wooden viaducts over the Ohio and Little Beaver, tunnels and neatly cut crevices in the stalwart hills.

Besides these outward sources of interest to the traveler, the party in the train, who felt that they had a right to be merry, had among themselves happy sprightly music, and fortified themselves with the fine away the time between the cities of Steubenville and Pittsburgh.

Judge McCandless spent a portion of the time in the society of Mrs. Grant, whom he found to be an exceedingly agreeable lady, fluent in conversation, versed in the current literature of the day, and a perfect store of general knowledge. This interview brought to the Judge's mind the fact that the lady Mrs. Grant's mate, John F. Rensha'l, of Allegheny county, was the sister of Mrs. Judge McCandless. He happened to have in his pocket a letter from Mr. Rensha'l to the John F. Rensha'l, and was married to Mr. Rensha'l's sister. Judge Wilkins, and Judge Lowrie, also engaged in pleasant conversation with Mrs. Grant. The mother of Thornton F. Nelson, Esq., was also a passenger in the train, and was delighted to be introduced as the mother of Mrs. General Grant. In this manner the time passed away, and the train, according to the city, lasted a failing quarter of an hour, when the engine bell and whistle announced that the train was approaching Pittsburgh. Many of the passengers in the cars of any of our citizens who are there immediately interested to be found beyond degree. Words there of joy and congratulation which they had expressed themselves of through the visit of General Grant.

As the train reached Steubenville bridge the General who made his appearance to a crowd of ladies, who, dressed in white, had congregated on the platform of the car, which the train being in motion, he coolly and gracefully acknowledge by bowing.

The train reached the city of Pittsburgh at Mr. J. B. Dorrington, who was accompanied by Mr. A. McDowell, Secretary of the Western Transportation Company.

Judge Jewett, the President of the Western Transportation Company, was also on board the train (No. 13). To the presence of these gentlemen was due the care with which the train made its trip to this city.

GEN. GRANT'S ARRIVAL.

In the special train with General Grant and suite, we found the following very happy group: Lieut. General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Freddy, Ulysses, Jessie and Nellie Grant; U. S. Grant, D. E. Babcock, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Horace Porter, Gen. Thomas Hyde, Third Auditor of New York; F. Dent, Esq., father of Mrs. Grant, and two servants.

COMING TO THE CITY.

As the train approached the city, the smoke-begrimed into a scale of magnificence, as if Pittsburgh and Allegheny gradually grew up into Sight, until the passengers had a full view of the city and its smoky environs.

The Steam Fire Engines were seen in line on Water street, ready to take the train in front of the loyal and patriotic ladies and gentlemen that are grouped around you. And permit me to assure you, sir, that the hearts of your fellow-citizens are not drawn here through mere idle curiosity. They have watched you with interest, as the star of the West was in the coming through their clouds of opposition and difficulty. They have marked the progress of your career, and they have admired the moral point where your name shines with a beautiful lustre that we hope no power will ever tarnish or dream. They have seen you at the head of the armies of the Republic, beat in unison with yours; they have ever kept step to the music of the Union, and they are here to-day to bid you a cordial welcome. The people of Captain under Providence for the grand military genius, indomitable energy, and self-sacrificing devotion to your country. They admire you for your successful attempt to lift up and drive far from this nation the dark, cloud of treason, and allow the bright light of peace that now shines in all our borders. It has been a long cherished desire of this people to look upon the face of the great military hero of the nation, and to thank God, with you, that the war is over, and that the victor and vanquished have both sheathed their swords, and that the Union is restored. We pray may the time never come for you to draw your sword again. But should this nation require an army during your lifetime, the people, with one voice would point to you as the leader in the camp or those they would be willing again to dedicate upon the altar of their country. Before you stand the soulless sire, the widowed wife, and the orphan child. Those for whom they mourn fell in battle, and their remains lie buried upon Southern soil. In the name of their living mourners, we thank you that the grave-yards of their dead are in the United States, and that the flag of the free, under which they fought and fell, waves in triumph over them. In the name of the people of whom we

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

TURNING THE DEAD CENTER.

The financial machinery of the country has turned the dead center, and henceforth the Nation will be on the descending scale of debt. The monthly exhibit of Secretary McCulloch is unexpectedly favorable, and shows that he is actually reducing the principal as well as paying the interest of the public debt. On the 30th ult. the total of the debt was $2,741,947,726 17, which is $12,742,000 less than the previous month, that amount of the principal having actually been paid in September. The amount of legal tender notes in circulation is $675,126,040. The Treasury held in coin $82,750,788 43, and in currency $56,-226,461 13. This gratifying exhibit signals the favorable moment of which the Secretary avails himself for offering fifty millions of five-twenty bonds at 103, in exchange for certificates of indebtedness maturing before the first of January ensuing, and compound interest bearing notes and one and two years' Treasury notes. The signal success of the Secretary in the management of the finances cannot fail of exerting a most excellent influence on public confidence at home and on our credit abroad.

CONNECTICUT AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The people of Connecticut have decided against negro suffrage in that State. We do not understand that the question was not fairly put, or that it was not fairly taken. The verdict, we suppose, registers the deliberate and enlightened judgment of her voting population. The number of voters directly interested in the result is but a few hundreds at the most,—but its bearing on the principle, in other States, is of the highest importance. We cannot help thinking that, for this reason, it was unfortunate that the trial was made so soon after the question came up. The action of Connecticut will be pointed to by every Southern State of whom negro suffrage is asked, in justification of its action denying the boon. If the colored adult male population, to the extent of only a few hundreds, in Connecticut, cannot be trusted with the ballot, why should the colored adult male population in the South, where, in some sections, it outnumbers the whites, be trusted with it? Are the blacks in Connecticut less qualified than the blacks in the Southern States? On the contrary, they confessedly are vastly better qualified, and yet "Abolition Connecticut," under circumstances well calculated to favor a friendly decision, have decided to continue to exclude the colored man in that State from the polls. To these arguments the South will add,—show us why we are more bound than you are to give the negro the ballot; show us that our negroes are more worthy of it, more capable of using it, than your own, and we will look at the reasons; but as the question now stands we beg to be excused,—in this respect we will take Connecticut for our guide.

"U. S." AMONG THE FENIANS.

The movement among Irishmen, that goes by the mysterious name of Fenianism, is exciting more and more attention in England. We are not aware that it excites much interest in this country, except as one of the ephemerals of the times—not the tenth or hundredth part of the interest that was taken in the celebrated Know-Nothing business. Whether or no it contemplates a descent on Ireland, England or both, we are not informed. But the English, who doubtless understand more about it, are aroused. Some anxiety is evidently felt. And probably some persons are looking out for another armada to appear on their seagirt coast filled with Yankeefied Irishmen who have hung up the shovel and the pick and taken up the gun and the bayonet for the liberation of the green little Isle of the ocean.

Some arrests and imprisonments have already occurred, and some military and naval movements have been made, by way of preparation, for the Fenian demonstrations. The English Government is an old hand at dealing with Irish rebellions, and has always come out the victor heretofore. It is not likely that it will take our BUCHANAN administration for its pattern in this instance, or handle the infant scheme with the same tenderness. And the chances are all against the movement, if it depends for its success on armaments from this side the Atlantic. A marine attack on a strong naval power at home is chimerical to the last degree, especially one that is supported by no national force and prestige.

Some astonishment, and perhaps some concern has been occasioned by finding guns with the U. S. mark on them in the hands of persons arrested by British authorities. British and American guns have been a good deal mixed up for the last four years, especially on this side of the Atlantic. English manufacturers, in this line, have been extensively patronized by our Southern Fenians. We have now in our United States armories some splendid Whitworths, which we have received through Southern ports. They are not much the worse for wear by the use they have had against England's dear friend and ally, the United States. It is not surprising to us that some old muskets and accoutrements with the U. S. mark upon them, should find their way across the seas, amid the mixtures and confusions of the times. But the United States Government and people have other business to attend to, that will pay better than Irish rebellions or Fenian movements. We have had provocations enough from over the sea during our struggle with rebellion at home, but it will be a sufficient gratification of our national honor to return good for evil, and leave the parties to manage their quarrel, if they have any, in their own way.

REBELS IN CONGRESS.

The country has had some experience of such an anomaly and monstrosity as a Congress made up of loyal and disloyal members, of true men and treacherous conspirators, and we wonder not at the solicitude and painstaking of those, in office or out of office, to permit the recurrence of such a mongrel legislature. The President proposes not to know more than others have the means of knowing, as to how Congress will exercise its prerogative of judgment, in relation to the new members elected in the South. But every one may know that Congress, if it have only ordinary self respect, and a moderate concern for the pacification and prosperity of the country, will not admit foul mouthed rebellion to disport its vile and treasonable speech on the floors of our National Legislature, and that to prevent this, Congress will scrutinise the character of members elected who may have the odor of rebellion on their fame.

Should the Southern men elected be of the stamp that some Southern politicians are known to be, and as such be admitted to Congress, how will that honorable body differ from what it was in 1860-'61, and why may we not have the treasonable speeches and disgraceful scenes of that session re-enacted? The inquiry will then be painfully appropriate, what has the country gained by its terrible conflict; what have we to repay us for our fearful expense of money and life? But we do not apprehend such an issue.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—During the present month work will be recommenced on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad and vigorously prosecuted. It is confidently expected that by the first of January an opening will have been made through the Sand Patch tunnel, and no effort will be spared on the part of the company, it is stated, to bring about an early completion of the road. The prospects of the company at present are represented to be very bright, and with the material aid which has been and is still being provided them they intend to push the work rapidly to completion.

THE New York *Post* draws from the result in Connecticut the inference, "that if a New England society, famed for its thrift and intelligence, is so reluctant to act upon its better principles, we should not be too impatient with those southern societies which are just emerging from the ignorance and bigotry of a much inferior social state."

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN MISSISSIPPI.

Governor SHARKEY, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation transferring cases in which the rights of freedmen are questioned to the civil authorities, upon condition that the Provisional Government of that State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force, except so far as these laws make distinction on account of color. The negroes are also to be protected in person and property. They can be sued, and have the right to sue. They are also to be competent witnesses according to the laws of evidence.

This action of Governor SHARKEY, which is in accordance with a proposition from Colonel THOMAS, the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, is denounced by the local papers as a usurpation of the privileges of the whites.

WHAT IT WAS FOR.

The suppression, by Major General TERRY, of the Richmond *Bulletin* for a violent and abusive article on President JOHNSON at the White House, and Washington society, has been reported by telegraph. The following is an extract, which will acquaint the reader with the nature of the offense, and the way the marked kindness of the President towards the Southern people is appreciated by the Southern press:

"The administration of the late Mr. Lincoln introduced the most common manners the vulgar, illiterate and coarse customs of the party that had elected him to office. They came to the White House with clamor similar to that of the barbarians who entered Rome in her decline and plucked grave and reverend Senators by the beard, or with something of the insolent air of conquest with which Orloff and his uncouth Cossacks galloped along the Carousel in the train of the Allied army on its entry into Paris. The Coincidence of the departure, about that time, in the shape of the Southern population, of the kings and queens of Washington society, tended, also, to allow social passion to run riot unrebuked, until the whole atmosphere about the White House became tainted with the miasma of the presence of clowns, arrayed in broadcloth, who talked at its occupant by the hour together (exactly as they are now doing with Mr. Johnson), and ruined the character of the establishment for respectability. In the presence of these howling dervishes of the social world, every noble tradition connected with the Presidential mansion fled in dismay, and the great centre around which the thoughts and hearts of the people had been accustomed to gather became a charnel-house from which refinement and decency turned away.

"Mr. Johnson has unfortunately fallen heir to these bad influences, as well as to the authority of President. His extreme simplicity of manners has continued the abuses that he found existing, and hence we find that all manner of half-educated people from all parts have made it a point to flock to the East Room."

APPRENTICES.—An interesting decision was lately made, in relation to an apprentice, by Judge LUDLOW, of Philadelphia. The boy, being bound as an apprentice for three years, left his employer without his consent. He was arrested and brought before the Judge, who, on examining the articles of indenture, and finding that it embraced no provision for the boy's education, ordered the indentures to be annulled and the boy to be discharged.

The large number of apprentices at various trades in this country makes this decision important. Unless in the articles by which boys, and girls, too, are bound to service, either in shops or houses, there is provision made for their receiving some education, it is almost certain that the greatest number of them will get none, and thus a large number of persons will be brought to manhood and womanhood without that amount of education which is necessary for their own advantage, and for making them good citizens of the republic. Apprentices are not, we apprehend, quite as well cared for in this respect as they should be. No parent should, in his anxiety to have his boy learn a trade, overlook the importance of his having something else with it.

WHY NOT?—The British Government and people are a good deal exercised just now about Irish Bonds alleged to have been made and subscribed for in this country. Why have we not as good right to take Irish Bonds as Englishmen had to take Confederate Bonds? If there is any great difference, who can see it?

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaking of the demand, in excess of the supply, for houses in that city, remarks that "this is a stringency which capital and labor will soon relieve." The remark is doubtless true of Philadelphia,—we hope it will prove true of Pittsburgh. If it should not, our population and business will decline.

THOSE who insist on negro suffrage as a party issue, may see their fate in the result in Connecticut. And negro suffrage is stronger everywhere than the insane idea of conquered provinces with confiscation. Neither is a party question, but both are the ideas of impracticable politicians, generally notorious for grand mistakes and fatal leadership.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jeff. Thompson tells the editor of the Louisville *Journal* that the only persons in the South who wish to do any more fighting are those who didn't do any when they had the chance.

Gen. John B. Clark, ex-rebel Congressman from Missouri, who was arrested last week at San Antonio and sent to New Orleans, confirms the report of the murder of the rebel Parsons and three friends while travelling to Matamoras. He reports the condition of Mexico as most unsatisfactory. Several Confederate Generals having accepted service under Maximillian, Gwyn, it is said, had an understanding with Napoleon relating to the colonization of Sonora, but Maximilian didn't exactly see the point and the scheme was consequently abandoned, Gwyn returning by the United States.

In a short speech at Lawrenceburg, Ohio, the other day, Gen. Sherman said: "The war was inevitable, and we could never do without it. I hope this fact is now realized by the whole mass of the people. You have fought and finished it yourselves, and have left nothing for your children to do. There will never be another war between the North and the South." He predicted that our future would be greater than our past.

Gen. Conner, commanding the expedition against the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, has returned to Fort Laramie. He has fought four pitched battles with the Indians, suffering a loss of only 27, while the savages had 400 to 500 killed and a large number wounded.

General Grant has ordered the release of the Rev. Dr. Huston, the Methodist clergyman, of Newport, Kentucky, who was arrested, by order of General Palmer, on Saturday last. The General, in answer with whom Mr. Huston expressed the opinion that parties arrested for political offences should be turned over to the military authorities.

At a Union meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, on Saturday night, a brief address was made by General Sherman. He stated that he never voted but once in his life, and that he was in favor of restriction, rather than of extension, of the right of suffrage.

A brisk business is transacted with the South in powder and percussion caps, for fowling purposes. During the past week the shipments from New York included 35,000 pounds of powder for sporting, and 1,750 pounds for blasting. Shot for gaming, 253,98 pounds; number of percussion caps, 885,740; number of fowling pieces, 903. Government permits are necessary to effect shipments of wares of this character.

The manufacturers of Philadelphia, from the lack of facilities for shipping direct to their Southern customers, are compelled, many of them, to keep branch houses in New York, from which point they can be shipped at once. This simple fact is too pertinent to be overlooked, for it clearly shows how content Philadelphia is to play second fiddle to New York. So long as such things exist it is not difficult to make out which is the metropolis, and which provincial city.

The Lynn (Mass.) *Reporter* says that the shoe business of that city, during the month of August was larger than that of any previous month on record. The total value of the boots and shoes during the month was about twelve hundred thousand dollars.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has taken ground in favor of the repeal of the paper duty by Congress. If it can be shown that our manufacturers have not sold paper at a fair rate, the duty will be taken off.

STATE ITEMS.

Potatoes sell at Mechanicsburg, nine miles from Harrisburg, at fifty cents a bushel, while in the latter place the price varies from one to two dollars per bushel.

Rev. R. A. Fink, pastor of the Lutheran church in Lewisburg, has resigned his charge, and accepted a call to Johnstown, Cambria county.

Israel Ream, a prominent merchant and citizen of Harrisburg, has come out as an independent candidate for Treasurer of Dauphin county.

Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, is now deserted by the soldiers, except a few that remain on guard to protect the property.

Spring Hill Cemetery, at Shippensburg, will be consecrated with appropriate ceremonies, on Saturday next, during which all business will be suspended in the town.

Coal advanced one dollar per ton on Monday in Harrisburg.

C. A. Boas is an independent candidate for Coroner in Dauphin county.

James McFadden, Esq., postmaster at Buena Vista, in this county, died on the 28th inst., in the 70th year of his age.

Friday last, at Thompson's Mill, Washington county, John Heaston, a coal miner, was so severely burned by the explosion of a can of crude petroleum, that he died within twenty-four hours.

An accident occurred Sunday at Cotter's Farm on the Erie and Philadelphia railroad, caused by children playing upon the track with stones, one of which, weighing about twenty pounds was left lying upon the outer rail at a sharp curve in the road, throwing the engine down the embankment. The killing of the conductor, Wm. Freckbridge, of Syracuse, and the fireman, Jacob Garrett, of Danville, Pa., was the result.

During the past month permits were issued in Philadelphia for the erection of one hundred and ninety-four new dwelling houses. Permits were also issued during the same time for one-hundred and seventy-five other buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS AND INCREASED POPULATION.

It seems almost unnecessary to urge further the necessity of building houses in Pittsburgh. Every one—capitalist, mechanic, laborer,—is alive to the need. No one disputes the fact that if we desire our city to hold her own in the strife of the day for population, for business and manufacturing supremacy, we must provide homes for the population who are to win for us the race. If, however, the city is finished; if as many persons as are desirable have found homes here; if no further accession to the size or number of our manufactories or our commercial houses is wanted—no fresh interests wished for; if, in short, we are all ready to fence Pittsburgh in, or pack it carefully away, that it may petrify into a fossil city for some future generations to distinter, let us keep our money in our purses and build no dwellings.

It is very true that every one is so busy with their immediate occupation that they have apparently no time to attend to outside matters. But if one is too busy with his mill, another with his colliery, another with his foundry, another with his store, to enter upon a building enterprise, is he not so because population has developed the natural resources of the locality, and is there no further development necessary? Has not population enabled capital to create here an aggregation of manufactories and build a great city, which, under the natural laws of trade, attract that business a mere isolated rolling mill or solitary country foundry would not? And is it not, therefore, that every one is so busy?

It must not be overlooked that there are other coal fields; and that iron ores are found convenient to other localities; that glass, and steel may be made in other cities. Nor must it be forgotten, that in this day of steam engines and of locomotives, many natural advantages are equalized by capital, aided by enterprise and talent. The fact should also be kept in remembrance in connection with these that the locality where there is a rolling mill, a foundry and a saw mill, is more likely to be selected as the site of some fourth species of manufactory, than one where neither of the three exists; because, in those lie not only assistance and material to construct the fourth, but a likelihood that they in their turn will afford business for it. Where the greatest manufacturing facilities are, manufactories most naturally arise, and the greater variety and number of them located at any one point, the less likely a rival manufacturing locality is to spring up. Manufactories seek companionship from the mutual assistance one is to another in creating and giving business, and trade seeking advantages where the greatest variety is formed, neglects localities that do not offer that inducement. New enterprises consequently seek as starting points such localities as, already famous in trade, offer the best opportunities to enjoy business as well as manufacturing facilities.

With our long start in the race, with our superior qualities of coal, the variety of iron ores of easy access from Pittsburgh, and the large population of skilled labor, wedded here from birth ties and habit, we ride the winning horse in the struggle for manufacturing supremacy in this country. Yet carelessness or indifference may lose us the purse. It is well, therefore, to use every exertion to increase the variety and number of our manufactures. The manufacturing capital and skill that locates here, will not then have located at some other point, to our injury, but adds to our population of skilled labor, and the aggregate of manufactures, creating stronger inducements for the next projected manufacturing enterprise to locate here also. If then, as before observed, there are not as many factories here as are desired, the best way to attract others is to increase our population of skilled labor, and the way to do that is to make the city a comfortable abiding place. There is no alternative, but either to give dwellings to the population seeking our boundaries and thereby increase our city in all particulars; or failing so to do, turn it off to build up other localities to our injury. Busy, then, as every one may be, they must find time and means to enable the cause of their activity to continue to swell "or lose the good they else would win."

That real estate is thought to be high, is true although a debatable point. But even if it is, the cause of its advance must not be overlooked. What a large population has done, a yet larger population may do. If, two miles from the post-office, lots are now worth as much as they were on Smithfield street twenty-five years ago, is it not to be squarely admitted that it is our present population that has advanced their values, and will not a greater one give Smithfield street valuations to lots two miles from that thoroughfare, while lots upon it will be proportionately increased? While there is money in rolling iron, in blowing glass, and making castings and machinery, there is an plainly designated to be money in bringing population to the city. Buildings and building lots increase in value with the growth of population, and population grows with the increase of buildings. Manufacturing advantages grow and most rapidly develop with increase of capital and skilled labor, and skilled labor and capital increase where manufacturing advantages are in the most active state of development. There is no disuniting the *tenirion* of the facts.

While in many respects it would seem as if the effort to extend our city dwellings was the immediate duty of our manufacturers and capitalists, yet upon the middle class of tradesmen is the duty equally pressing and of equal self interest. There is not a retail store keeper in the community that is not losing money from the barrier that want of dwellings places on the further growth of our population. Not only each retailer of merchandise, but the whole community is being impoverished from the scarcity of houses. If the doctrine advanced by practicalists that every dollar sent to purchase in Europe what we can ourselves produces is correct, it is equally correct to argue that to allow the money earned in this city to be spent for the support of families residing elsewhere, for want of accommodations here, is a wilful consenting to the waste of our wealth. Yet this our citizens are weekly parties to. There are now employed in this city a large number of persons whose families reside in other States. Eastern Pennsylvania, the New England States, and other distant localities, and to them their earnings are sent. The money earned in our manufactories, instead of being spent in the stores of this community, enriches the shopkeepers of other localities, simply because the families of those mechanics who send away to their distant homes their earnings, can find here no accommodations. The managers of many of our manufactories can substantiate this, and the money-order book of our post-office will tell a story upon this subject that should open the eyes of our merchants. Even on this narrow ground of retaining among ourselves the money that is earned in our manufactories, it is evident that the retail merchant is as much interested as the large capitalist in affording increased accommodations for a growing population, and that they are perhaps saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung, as well as real estate owners. A review of the extent and increase in the past few years in all departments of our retail trade, and a comparison of such growth with the overrun of population in this community, will satisfactorily argue that point. Might it not be well for our more wealthy retail dealers to seriously reflect whether it is not fully as much to their interest as to that of any other class, to warmly urge the building question, and do what they can to aid in the erection of houses? That all their capital is needed in their busines, is, in many cases, true, and that it pays them a greater per centage than could be obtained from houses, is not to be doubted, but they must not forget that if the one, two or three hundred families, now spending in other communities fifteen to thirty dollars a week, earned by the heads of those families in Pittsburgh, were domiciled here, that the profits upon their purchases would largely compensate for the small interest upon such portion of their capital as our retail merchants might invest in dwellings to aid in the augmentation of our population.

There is no retail merchant that denies the profitableness of the business in the past five years, and there is no doubt that our population has greatly increased during that period. Owners of property must also confess that the rents they have received for such buildings as are suitable for a retail trade, and in good localities for consumers' custom, have been much enhanced. Thus, again, it appears that hand and hand progress, the profits of our local merchants, as well as our real estate owners, under the influx of population. What is more to the interest of both than a large increase of inhabitants, and who, consequently, should devote more than they some of their means to affording accommodation for those who, unable to reside here from scarcity of houses, spend elsewhere the money that would fill their purses? Will they not join hand with our manufacturers and our capitalists in advancing our city, by investing some money in house building?

A POLISH SETTLEMENT IN TEXAS.—It is stated that an agent, appointed for the purpose, has purchased thirty thousand acres of land in Texas, for the establishment of a colony of Poles. This tract is situated near the town of Palestine, in the upper valley of the Trinity, and is represented to be admirably adapted for the culture of cotton and cereals. The rich fields of the South, inviting emigration and permanent settlement, are rapidly taken up, and the infusion of new elements of strength and prosperity, gives promise of substantial results.

The barbarous practice of carrying living calves through the streets packed in carts, with their feet tied, and their heads dangling over the end board or against the wheels, has been summarily stopped in New York by the arrest of a butcher man, and the imposition of an exemplary fine. Served him right!

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Two Good Wells Struck.

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils.

Progress of Wells on Pithole Creek.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
OIL CITY, October 3.

A forty barrel well of lubricating oil was struck on the Miles farm, West Hickory, on Saturday last.

A one hundred barrel well was struck on the Hiner farm, Pithole creek, yesterday. W. G.

The relative progress of the wells on the Rooker, Bail, Morey and other farms, on Pithole creek, is thus given by the Titusville *Herald* of Saturday last:

ROOKER FARM.

Lease No. 12, 100 feet depth; 15 two wells, 400 and 225; 14 steel in well, 500; 15 flowing about 200 bbls and increasing, 617; 16 pulled sucker rods to here to fourth sand rock, pumped 100 bbls, 608; 17 two set of tools, lost in well, 610; 18 flowing 350 bbls, 615; 19 being tested, 618; 20 being tested, 615; 21 being tested, 623; 22 being tested, 200; 23 tools lost in well, but not fast, 425; 45 ready to drive pipe, ——; 47 tools in, 615; 48, 375; 49 tools lost—good show of oil, 608; 50, 620; 51, 667; 52 tools fast in well, 225; 53, 600; 55 two wells just commencing, ——; 58, 430; 57 two derricks up ——; 70 another derrick up on same lease, 525; 72 jars fast in well, 275; 74 70 wells just commencing, ——; 712 wells just commencing, 350; 76 2 wells just commencing, 35; 77 2 wells just commencing, 400; 78 no one at well; 79 derrick up; 80 another derrick up on same lease, 500; 81 derrick up; 82 derrick up, 500; 83 two wells same depth, 250; 84 two wells ready to start; 89 two wells ready to start, 100; 91 two wells ready to start, 200; 92 two wells, 170 and 125; 93 just commencing; 94 just commencing; 95, 600; 96 derrick and engine house up; 98 driving pipe; 99 derrick and engine house up; 100, 400; 101 putting up rig; 102, two wells ready to start; 103, 120; 104, two wells driving pipe; 105, 612; 106, 600; 107, 350; 108, 220; 109, 300; 110 flowing 250 with rocker rods; 150, driving pipe. Williams' lease on Rooker Farm—No. 1, 150; 3, derrick and engine house up; 4, 400; 5, two wells, 622 and 600; 6 being tubed, 627.

BAIL FARM.

Lease No. 6, 570 feet depth; 7, 500 feet; 1, 250 feet; 1, 30 feet; 2, 350 feet; 4, 200 feet; 2, 400 feet.

Rice Lease—No. 1, 570 feet; 2, 620 feet; 3, 150 feet; 4, 415 feet; 1, 120; 4, 580 feet; 6, 700 feet; 100, 550 feet; 141, 250 feet; 111, 100 feet; 141, 550 feet; 144, 110 feet; 145, 615 feet; 142, 300 feet; 146, 190 feet; 190, 580 feet; 190, 105 feet; 150, 540 feet; 153, 200 feet; 173, 350 feet; 181, 390 feet; 185, 600 feet; 186, 500 feet; 187, 100 feet; 188, 500 feet; 138 tools fast, 615 feet; 8, 585 feet; 195, 610 feet; 13, 200 feet; 6, 200 feet.

REYNOLDS FARM.

The names of the companies operating on Reynolds Farm are as follows:—Garden City Company, 65 acres; Corn Exchange Company, 10 acres; J. W. Sherman & Company, 10 acres; T. S. Clarke & Co., 10 acres; Sherman Brine Co., 118 acres. The Garden City Company have but one well in operation, viz: Lease No. 41, and it is being tested, at a depth of 700 feet. Twelve Jessop leases have been located, some of which will go into operation immediately. The Corn Exchange Company have eight wells going down, viz: No. 1, being tested, depth 750 feet; No. 5 about being tested, 700 feet; No. 17 about being tested, 600 feet; No. 12 about being tested, 350 feet; No. 16 about being tested, 110 feet; No. 2 about being 400 feet; No. 3 about being tested, 400 feet; No. 10 about being tested, 300 feet. The Sherman Company wells are: No. 10, depth 700 feet; No. 1, depth 650 feet; No. 4 drawing pipe, depth ——feet; No. 2, depth 525 feet. There is another well on Lease No. 1, belonging to the Continental Company. The territory of the Reynolds Farm is chiefly on the bluff, and in some of the wells there is a good show of oil.

HYNER FARM.

On the Hyner Farm there are two wells belonging to the Lockwood Petroleum Company, viz: Lease No. 4, depth, 240 feet; No. 1, 225 feet. At Adamsville, Hyner Run, there are eight wells, as follows: No. 62, good show of oil, depth, 500 feet; just commenced drilling; 60, 1,000; 61, 32, 250; 29, 175; 4, struck large vein of gas at 61 feet, makes rumbling noise yet, 175; 33, just started, ——; 7, 600.

Ohio Oil Items.

In Mahoning county, a fine show of oil has been struck on the Kirkpatrick farm, in the Southeast corner of Jackson, and the company which is sinking the well feel confident of a good supply. This well is near the Meander. Further down that stream and near Clifton, oil was struck some time since, and preparations for pumping are nearly completed.

The Marietta *Register* of last week has the following: Dr. J. R. Hardy, of Bonn, has a nice little oil well on Pajaw, recently struck—about 175 feet deep, we believe—that is yielding about five barrels a day of heavy oil. A friend, in whom we place great confidence, says he was there when it had been pumping six days, and there were from thirty-five to forty barrels of oil in the tank, of gravity from 28 to 30.

The Madison Mining Company has a good "show" at 200 feet deep, in a well on the Atkinson Farm, at Macksburg—about ready for pumping; also a good "show" at 350 feet deep, on the Perry Farm, above Newburg. This company is also putting down a well in Adams township, on Cat's creek, on a territory hitherto undeveloped; also a well near the Ohio, at Cochransville, just above the upper line of Washington county.

The French Creek and Newell's Run Oil Company, of Philadelphia—James Logan, superintendent—has struck a good show of lubricating oil, at 550 feet deep, on the main branch of Newell's run, in Newport township.

West Virginia Matters.

The Longmoor well, in Wood county, West Va., is the greatest well in that State. It is on the Howell farm, on the waters of Walker's Creek, two and a half miles from the Eaton tunnel, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, and some sixteen or eighteen miles directly south of Marietta. It struck about three weeks ago, at the depth of some 300 feet. From Friday, September 15th, at four P. M., to Monday, 18th, at five P. M., three days—it pumped 900 barrels of lubricating oil, "Scripture measure." On Friday, 221 ult., it pumped 115 barrels of "No. 1" oil. The oil is of gravity 28°, and is worth $5 per barrel. It is safe to call it a 100 barrel well—thirty hundred dollars per day!

The Hawthorn well, two and a half miles below Morgantown, on the Monongahela river, is now down about four hundred feet, with an excellent prospect of first rate success.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Oil Company, of Altoona, whose lands are in Venango county, have organized by the election of the following board:

S. M. Woodkok, Altoona, President.
S. B. Taylor, Altoona, Treasurer.
Richard Mcclain, Altoona, Secretary.
Samuel L. Fries, Altoona, Superintendent.
J. W. Griffith, Fulton county.
David Etnier, Esq., Mount Union.
Wm. Cowden, Mifflin county.

The obstructions have been removed from the Willow Dale oil well, formerly known as the Schofield well, situated about three-quarters of a mile below Connaughtville, Crawford county, and the drilling is going on briskly.

A new well on Stevenson farm, Petroleum Centre, struck about four weeks ago, has increased from 250 to 400 barrels. This well is said to be over 300 feet above the level of the creek. The depth is 650 feet. There are now sixteen wells going down on Stevenson farm.

The Burington well, on the Egbert farm, Venango county, back of the Colgate well, commenced to flow on the 27th ult., at the rate of over 200 barrels a day.

PERSONAL.

—The quarrel between the *Herald* and the New York theatrical managers continues. The cause of the break between Bennett and Barnum is said to be a misunderstanding as to the price of the site of the old Museum, purchased by the former from the latter. The gossip is, that after the transfer was completed, Bennett, thinking that he had been overreached, desired Barnum to reopen the bargain, but this the great showman declined to do. Hence, the refusal to admit the Museum advertisements into the *Herald*, and hence Barnum's alliance with Max Maretzek and the managers.

—General Carl Shurz, who has been on a tour through the South, says he saw no basis for immediate successful reconstruction in any State.

—Gerritt Smith has written a letter upon public topics to Wm. Lloyd Garrison. He predicts a war of races unless the ballot is given to the negro at the South. He would confine the ballot to the loyal who can read. He also advocates the right of women to vote. He does not insist that if they do not get it there will be a war of sexes.

DIED:

RENO—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH R. RENO, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on THURSDAY, the 5th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Mansfield, Union township. Carriages will leave Hare's Hotel at half past twelve.

HANNEN—On Tuesday evening, October 3d, WEST ANNA E. HANNEN, daughter of the Henry Hannen, of Philadelphia, formerly of Pittsburgh.

The funeral services will take place at the house of Wm. M Faber, Esq., near Oakland, on THURSDAY, October 5th, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will start from Messrs. Fairman & Sampson's, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, shortly before 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

COCHRAN—Wednesday morning, of dysentery, in the 48th year of his age, JOHN T. COCHRAN, Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, but late of New York city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1865, from the residence of Dr. Pollock, Wylie street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years at any desired flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. sell

CERTIFICATES ARE BEING

Received every day referring to the wonderful efficacy of FLEMING'S AGUE MIXTURE, after all other medicines had failed. Call and try it, and if a single bottle does not stop the shakes and chills, the money will be refunded in all cases. Cut this out and ask for

Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,

Sold only Sold only
Sold only Sold only

At FLEMINGS Drug and Patent
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent
Medicine Depot,
Medicine Depot,
No. 81 Market street, corner Diamond,
No. 81 Market street, corner Diamond,
Near Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Near Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

oc3/TF&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, October 4th, 1865.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SIX PER CENT. VOLUNTEER BOUNTY BONDS, Allegheny County Five Per Cent. Compromise Bonds, wanted at highest market rates.
oc5:3t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

OCTOBER 9TH.—M'FARLAND'S GROVE, EAST LIBERTY.

Building and Garden Lots at Auction.

On MONDAY, October 9th, 1865, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises. This beautiful property is sufficiently known. TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. $10 cash to be paid on each lot when sold, as part of purchase money. A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the Pennsylvania depot at 2 o'clock, precisely, on the day of sale, and take ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale free. No ticket required. A. M'ILWAINE,
oc5 Auctioneer.

GRAND

UNION MASS MEETING,

THIS THURSDAY EVENING,

October 5th, 1865,

—AT—

CITY HALL,

ALLEGHENY.

The citizens are invited to attend an old-fashioned rally, and hear the leading topics of the day discussed by the following distinguished gentlemen:

Hon. JOHN CESSNA, Hon. WM. D. KELLEY,
Hon. THOS. WILLIAMS, Hon. J. L. GRAHAM,
Hon. T. M. MARSHALL, Col. LEVI B. DUFF,
Col. CHARLES BARNES.

Let the loyal masses of Allegheny turn out and testify to an unfaltering devotion to their principles!
oc5:3

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE
Merchants & Manufac'rs National Bank
Monday Morning, October 2, 1865.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$785,900 00
Circulation—State Bank	1,019,980 00
National Bank Circulation	480,000 00
Due Depositors	156,230 69
Due other Banks	10,268 31
Dividend unpaid	3,979 50
Profits and Earnings	157,885 61
	$2,913,344 11

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills discounted	$576,031 76
Banking House and Real Estate	20,815 37
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	1,139,337 07
Notes of other Banks	125,399 86
Due by other Banks	202,125 88
Taxes and Expenses	11,157 77
U. S. Government securities	1,388,150 00
	$2,913,344 11

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of October A. D., 1865. JOSEPH SNOWDEN,
oc6:2 Notary Public.

MADISON STRATTON, THOS. G. POINTER,
HAMPTON J. CHENEY, B. P. ROY.

STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally,

Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.

Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons,
Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co.,
Singer, Whallam & Co., Painter & Sons,
Shoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Nevin & Co., David Cromwell, Esq.,
Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oc6:2m

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING

OUR NEW STOCK OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
WOOLEN, COTTON AND LINEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS,
DAMASK, REPS AND LACE WINDOW CURTAINS,
Comprising everything new and desirable, which we offer at

Popular Prices.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next Building to the United States Custom House.
oc6

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

PITTSBURGH

Cloak and Mantilla Store,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

Our stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS

Is complete with everything

NOVEL AND ELEGANT,

Made from the best material to be found in the NEW YORK or BOSTON markets.
We have a superior quality of

LYONS VELVET,

Basques, Circulars and Sacques,

To which we invite the attention of the ladies.

N. B.—Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. Our prices are from

15 to

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865.

The Engines of the New Steamer Dictator

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The engines of the new steamer *Dictator*, which lately left here, have created so much speculation as regards their merit or demerit; so many enquiries have been made as to the principle upon which they are planned and work, that in the absence of any explanations being offered to the public by those more competent than myself, I take the liberty of sending you the following:

We are living in a community of high pressure steam engines, and most of our engineers have attained a degree of perfection in the knowledge of these engines as to compare favorably with any part of the globe; but low pressure steam engines have been seldom built, and, I believe, never to any extent used in our midst, many of our engineers having neglected to make a study of their character or advantages over high pressure engines for navigation. Nevertheless, most of our practical men acknowledge and are convinced that a low pressure engine will produce the same power with a saving of from twenty five to thirty per cent. of fuel, and the objection urged against them being introduced on our river are their condensed weight, and their cost as compared with our present engines, where the weight is scattered about the boat, thereby equalizing the load on the hull. Another drawback to the low pressure engines is the size of their boilers, which for engines of the power of the *Dictator's* would be so bulky as to occupy too much room, precious for freight or fuel. To obtain the combustion of the light pressure, with the saving in fuel of the low pressure steam engine, the class of steam engines known as compound, combined or high-low steam engines have been invented. What was the originator of these engines, which have for a long time been used with advantage, and are yet in favor in many localities, but only to my knowledge for land engines, for reasons which I will explain.

An attempt to introduce a modification of the Wolf engine was made on the Clipper ship *Dictator*, hence it is that all combined engines are known to our mechanics in this section as "Clipper Engines." But it was not followed up; it proved a failure. Because, in the first place, the steam not being condensed after leaving the high cylinders, the saving obtained by the low pressure principle was not secured; and, in the second place, because the combination of two cylinders of different areas, so as to obtain a difference of pressure in each, when constructed on the principle of Wolf, or of the Clipper engines produces a power of so variable intensity that unless the engine is provided with a heavy balance or fly wheel, it is entirely of too irregular a motion for turning the wheels properly. This is the reason why the Wolf engine, which is used extensively for land engines, is hardly used for steam navigation.

I do not wish to intrude here with long details, which would only be interesting to practical machinists, but only will remark, that in the Clipper engines the pressure on the large piston was at times seventy-five thousand pounds, whilst at other times it was only twenty-five thousand pounds. In the engines of the *Dictator* this irregularity of action does not exist, as the greatest variation of power on the large piston, as exhibited by the indicator, is only from 42,000 pounds to 22,000 pounds. This is owing to the improvement introduced by A. Hartupee over the Wolf engine. To sum up, this new class of steam engine, after having worked the steam at high pressure, works it over again at low pressure, and the saving between the two operations are such as to overcome entirely the objection to which combined engines have up to this time been open.

I have from the beginning been most sanguine of the final result, now accomplished, and am happy to find that many of our prominent engineers felt as confident of the success of the experiment. The only regret I have is that the question are to be so far from us as not to allow us to watch their working, but I hope ere long we will have the opportunity of testing more conclusively the saving of fuel, which this class of engines will make, as some of our manufacturers are talking of putting one up for running machinery.

We noticed the extremely small amount of coal which the *Dictator* burnt on her way from here to Cincinnati, an average of from 50 to 57½ bushels per twenty-four hours, and we look with interest to her report of a round trip to and from New Orleans.

H. P. GENGEMBRE.

Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

This immense building is now rapidly approaching completion, and owing to its size and prominent position in the midst of our leading thoroughfares, attracts a good share of public attention. As this is an entirely new feature in the business of our "Smoky" city, and as I consider it a *great public benefit*, perhaps some information as to its uses and advantages might not be unacceptable to your numerous readers. Such institutions as Grain Elevators are quite familiar to Chicagoans, and are among the first objects of attention to a visitor there, as they lift their towering heads toward heaven. In fact Chicago would be nothing without the grain business, and the grain trade would be nothing without elevators with which to operate. To most Pittsburghers, however, the elevator is an entirely new thing.

To begin with the building. The dimensions of the main building are 44 by 85 feet, and the extreme hight is 136 feet. The capacity of the building, when completed, will be about 600,000 bushels of grain. There are two tracks through the building, which will afford room for eight cars at once, and by these tracks a connection will be made with all the railroads centreing in the city. The machinery, which will be of the most improved descriptions in all respects, will enable the company to receive and ship about 100 cars of grain per day, equal to 35,000 to 40,000 bushels. The *modus operandi* is as follows: The cars are unloaded either by hand or steam, (as at Chicago,) the grain falling into boxes, or "pits," on the level of the floor, and thence is transported to the top of the building by the industrious "elevator buckets," weighed, and then transferred to other cars, or distributed into bins as desired for storage. The whole process is completed in a few minutes, and is one of the greatest triumphs of machinery over "muscle" that can be imagined. The "bins," we should have said before, are 112 in number, and each has a capacity of over 5,000 bushels. Our Grain dealers and farmers will thus have ample and convenient storage for all they may purchase, and their grain can be delivered from them with all the promptness they could possibly desire.

At present I do not think we have storage for 5,000 bushels of grain in the city, in any one place in or about Pittsburgh. The cost of handling grain to another item of interest. Take 100 bushels of wheat, for instance—the cost of unloading, weighing, storing ten days, and shipping by the Elevator, will be about 2½ cents per bushel, or $2.50. By the present slow and cumbrous process of doing a grain business in bags, the cost, all told, is not less than 6 cents per bushel, or $6 00 for the same amount of wheat. These figures will illustrate the advantages of the new process as forcibly as anything I can present. If we allow five bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour, the saving would be very nearly 20 cents on each barrel manufactured here, thus enabling our millers to compete with other points very successfully in prices. The saving in other grains—corn, barley, oats, and rye—would be in proportion to what, and will favor our brewers, grain dealers, and also our manufacturers (who are large consumers) to the same extent. It is not unreasonable to expect that, with the great facilities the Elevator will present, the grain business of Pittsburgh will be counted by thousands and ten thousands of bushels daily, where it is now by hundreds only.

There is another view to be taken of the subject. We all know that nearly all the grain of the west for export and consumption in the east, passes through the northern routes, through Toledo and Cleveland. The reason it does so, is that those cities, with them, possess facilities by their grain elevators for handling any amount that may be offered in bulk, and of course it goes eastward by that route. Now, if Pittsburgh equal facilities for handling grain, she is on the shortest rail route from west to east, and she will surpass them all, and attract the attention of the immense grain products of central and southern Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and even of portions of Illinois, and enable it to pass this way instead of seeking more circuitous routes.

In conclusion, allow me to say that this enterprise deserves the best wishes and fostering care of our merchants, manufacturers and all our people. It behooves our city, with energy, to take her proper position as the "Gate City"—the gate between the hustling east and the growing West. It should not only be a great manufacturing center, but a great distributing depot for the cereals of the "Great West."

"PITTSBURGH."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mathews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized; when an inferior article has been used. It produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts. oct29-ly

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
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Can be furnished with those elegant
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The finest and most elegant goods brought to this market. Call and examine before purchasing. For sale by
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This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.
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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Starrboro, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

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An, Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
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Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
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Pig Iron and Blooms.
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Also, Agent for the Passaic Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Rails, 23, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jel

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The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under,	2 cents per share.
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Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPERS—
New patterns, at reduced prices, for bed-rooms, dining-rooms, &c., at No. 107 Market, near Fifth street.
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Plain gilt, and gilt with colors, very handsome, for sale at 107 Market street, near Fifth.
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RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
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DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.
A BRICK DWELLING,
No. 200 Wylie street. Two dwellings on Webster st., near the head of Seventh st. W. H. M. PUSEY,
N. H. PUSEY.
Executors of the estate of Nathan Pusey, deceased.
For terms inquire of WILLIS BOOTH, 153 Liberty street. se23-tf

FOR SALE—
The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensburg, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.
se15-lm J. C. BINGHAM.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.
One hundred acres, situated in Wood county, near White Oak Fork, on Walker's Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and one and a half miles from Petroleum Oil Wells. 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered. On the property is a log house, also a variety of fruit trees.
The above property is in the center of the best oil producing lands in West Virginia, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
Oil and Stock Broker, No. 4 Hand street, Pittsburgh.
se22-2w [Wheeling Intelligencer copy.]

FOR SALE—
Three New Coal Flats.
80 FEET LONG, 14 FEET WIDE, 54 IN. DEEP, Finished in a workmanlike manner.
S. S. SMITH,
se25-2w Allegheny end of Suspension Bridge.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Having lost my health, I have determined to dispose of my very valuable Real Estate in and around the village of Florence, in Washington county, Pa., consisting of
Four Lots of Ground,
Two of which have good dwelling houses thereon; two good, never-failing wells of water; a fine vein of coal on each lot; is now occupied by tenants, and pleasantly situated at the west end of the village. Also, the elegant farm, known as the McCurdy farm, containing 78 acres, on said farm being the finest view in Western Pennsylvania, and pointed out as such in the last map taken of Washington county. A very fine vein of coal underlies the entire farm, and also an inexhaustible strata of the best limestone in the world. The above property will positively be sold from the public outcry on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash, 1st day of April, 1866. The day of sale, Saturday, is at the close of the Florence Agricultural Fair. For further particulars, call on
WILLIAM M. ARTHURS,
Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Or, JAMES CLELAND, Merchant, at Florence, who will give all necessary information. se29-tf

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing about 125 acres, situate near Noblestown, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh. The farm fronts on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and the grade road leading from Pittsburgh through Coraopolis runs through the farm. About 100 acres of the land is cleared, balance good timber. The land is well adapted for cultivation, there being but a small portion of broken land on the place. The improvements are a dwelling building, containing 9 rooms; large frame bank barn 66x40 feet, and other out building. The land is well watered, and contains between 500 and 600 apple trees, now in full bearing, with bank open. For further particulars inquire on the premises of the subscriber, DANIEL HOFFMAN, or of J. W. HALL, No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
se15-lm31aw

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my21

OIL LAND—A RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.—The undersigned having some three thousand acres of valuable
OIL, COAL AND FARMING LAND,
Offers it for sale at great inducements. Oil developments are now in progress. Situated on Blue Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia. W. H. BRILL.
se15 77 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.
A splendid site for manufacturing purposes, suitable for a rolling mills, glass house, or other kinds of work, having easy access to railroads and water conveniences, situated on the Monongahela river and extending back to Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, with a river front of 280 feet, immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania terminus of said Railroad. Lots will also be sold on favorable terms. For further information inquire of THOS. MOORE, 116 Water st. se19-1m

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER.
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES CLARA,
June6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE—
A number of lots, well located for business or private residences, situate on Butler, Centre and Main streets, above the new passenger depot, and will be disposed of on very liberal terms. Also, a large number of lots in Birmingham, Liberty borough, above the Pennsylvania railroad, and will be sold for the low price of $50, $75 and $100 apiece. This is a fine chance for persons of small means for investment. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
oct3 G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

THE ANDERSON HOUSE FOR SALE, situated in the town of Saltsburg. The lot has a front on Washington street of of 64 feet, and extends back 150 feet to an alley, on which is erected the large hotel known as the Anderson House, which is now doing a large and profitable business. Also, a large stable, which will accommodate 40 horses, and house and other out-buildings. This being the principal hotel in the town, offers superior inducements to a man of energy and character. For sale at the low figure of $5,500. Payments easy. Apply to
B. McCULLOUGH & CO.
se21 102 Fourth street.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—1. There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share, due January 4, 1865, with interest and charges thereon: 3,984 shares in the Modena Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment above referred to, according to the terms of the charter and by-laws of the company. Eastern stockholders may redeem their stock, as above provided, by payment to F. S. Wonsrath, Esq., trustee for agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time prior to the day of business of the Treasurer's sale, 12th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the Directors. JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer Modena Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se6-to16

PRIVATE SALE
Of a very desirable grain and stock farm, situated in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, containing 163 acres—130 of it under good cultivation, balance in choice timber. The improvements are a good two-story frame dwelling house, with 7 rooms, recently refitted; brick wash and spring house, with a spring of running water at the door; large bank barn, carriage house, stables, &c., and all necessary outbuildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. This farm is well watered, and adapted to any one in quest of a choice farm. The location is excellent—2½ miles from Fairview, a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and within one mile of Dalton, a nice country village, where there is a daily mail. Churches, stores and mills all within fifteen minutes drive of the farm. Will sell on accommodating terms. Address the undersigned.
se16-1m Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, 90 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE, in a good state of cultivation. The balance is heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of Limestone, and is well watered. It never failing Springs. It is near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather above the bed of the road, say about 37 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 13 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. McCREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.
aug1-tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, all wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having a remarkably fine view of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. AGGHINBAUGH.
jn5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

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Isaac Trescott,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut west side.
dec18-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUFF'S BANK,
RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT and
MERCANTILE BLANKS,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
se6 Corner Wood and Third streets.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE,
23 acres of land, underlaid with coal, with good buildings, at Larimer's Station. Price $4,000.
Five houses and lots, four on one acre lots in East Liberty. Sixty acres of oil land on the Clarion river. One building lot on Pennsylvania avenue—lot 25x130.
J. S. STRICKLER, Attorney,
oct4 eod 145 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—
One set of
FIRE CLAY ROLLS, TEMPERING TUB, &c.,
With running gear. Apply to
C. R. TUTTLE,
Machinist, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa.
oct4-2w-eod

COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
This property is on the Ohio River, eight miles below Wheeling; it has 5 dwellings, with other improvements; it is possessed of two veins of coal, one being six feet thick, and available by an incline of 120 feet in length; the other is five feet thick. The latter is now in successful operation by a horizontal way. The quality of the coal in this vein has acquired a high reputation in every market where it has been introduced. To it is also attached the much-famed harbor and landing of Kidd's ferry, with its waters deep enough to load a boat of any burden on the lowest stage, with high and precipitous banks, affording every facility for cheap and successful loading. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also properly located so as to afford convenient transportation. Any person wishing to purchase the above property will apply to the proprietor, residing on the premises. A. R. TOMLINSON.
se22-3weod Moundsville, Marshall co., W. Va.

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EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
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On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
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Also, for sale promptly and carefully executed.
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Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty
au7-1y

30 DRUMS VIRGINIA TWIST,
Will be sold very low, for cash.
Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
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se6 Opposite the Monongahela House

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
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jel-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.
ALEX. B. RIGGS,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collection Agent.
References—Jas. Veech, Esq., Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sherrett, Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co., C. H. Rhees, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se15-1m

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Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy28

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I am now prepared to furnish
Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,
Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding, CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making, Shingles, Nail Keys, Lath, Pailings and Hooks for common purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.
All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ALEX. M'CLINTOCK.
Pittsburgh, August 24, 1865. au25-2m

OFFICE OF STAMFORD MACHINE AND TOOL WORKS,
STAMFORD, CT., September 22, 1865.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING extensive facilities for the manufacture of
Sucker Rod Joints,
FOR OIL WELLS,
Would call the attention of those in want of these articles to the fact that
THEY ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THEM
In any quantity, at the lowest rates.
BETTS, DAVENPORT & ATWOOD,
se26-2w STAMFORD, CT.

FISH—
50 halfbbls. new No. 3 Large Mackerel.
50 barrels do do
10 do do No. 2 Shore do
10 do do No. 1 Shore do
25 quarters do No. 1 Shore do
25 halves do No. 1 Bay do
For sale by
se26 MILLER & RICKETSON.

JAMES S. GRIFFITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
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Keeps a full supply of the above articles at his factory,
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5 Boxes Wm. H. Grant's Tobacco,
100 Boxes, various brands, 5s and 10s,
100 Caddies do do
100 Boxes Crystalline Candles,
50 Bbls Jersey City Syrup,
100 Bbls Pennsylvania Standard Syrup,
100 Bbls Crushed, Granulated and Coffee Sugar,
25 Mats Old Government Java Coffee,
For sale by
se30 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy3 136 Wood street.

PETROLEUM.

W. T. H. BROOKS.....A. B. CORNETT.
B. HASSETT.....S. B. PEET.
BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.
Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

PERKINS & COULTER,
STOCK EXCHANGE,
NOS. 72 AND 74 FIFTH STREET,
(Third floor.)
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Office Hours: From 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M. se22-3m

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsyl

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 55 Fifth street;

WEDNESDAY, October 4.

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	cloudy	50
12 M.	rain	54
3 P. M.	"	52
6 P. M.	"	50
Barometer at 6 P. M.	29 1-10	

PROMOTED.—Alexander Scott, of this city, successfully passed his examination, and has been appointed an officer in the Second regiment of Hancock's Corps, now stationed at Elmira and Albany, N. Y.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.—Rev. Herrick Johnston pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of this city arrived at New York, in the steamer Persia, on Tuesday night, from an extended tour through Europe. Rev. Johnston is reported in excellent health, and will resume his duties on Sunday, 15th inst.

WHEREABOUTS DISCOVERED.—W. C. Winebriddle of East Liberty, who escaped from custody while laboring under insanity a few days since, was found on Tuesday by General Negley, living with a farmer named Carroll, in Mentor, Lake county, Ohio. Gen. Negley brought Mr. Winebriddle home last evening, and he will be placed in charge of those who will keep close watch of him;

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A letter received in Lancaster states that the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which there are three companies from this city, are encamped on the banks of the Guadalupe river, four miles west of Victoria, Texas. Everything is cheap there; chickens are selling at from thirty to fifty cents per pair, butter, fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound; eggs, fifteen to twenty cents a dozen, &c. The letter was dated September 8th, and stated that there was a rumor afloat that the regiment would be sent to San Antonio. The boys were all in excellent health. None were reported sick.

DEATH OF JOHN T. COCHRAN, Esq.—Yesterday morning John T. Cochran, Esq., for the last three years a resident of New York city, but for many years previously a member of the Bar and resident of this city, died at the residence of Dr. Pollock, Wylie street, from dysentery. Mr. Cochran had been on a professional visit to Wheeling, where he was seized with illness which proved fatal. He managed to reach this city when he placed himself under the care of Dr. Pollock, at whose residence he expired yesterday morning, as stated. Mr. Cochran was an erudite lawyer, a social companion, and an upright citizen, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His funeral will take place this afternoon, from the residence of Dr. Pollock.

The Late Regatta.

The New York *Clipper* for this week has rather a garbled report of the late regatta in this city. The single scull race was won by Gordon Jackson, in 18 minutes, 23½ seconds, Wm. Jackson, Jr., being second, and Falgan distanced instead of being a winner. The time of Wm. Jackson in the five mile single scull race was 39 minutes and 2 seconds, instead of 40 minutes 5 seconds. With these corrections and a few trifling errors in the account of the four-oared race, the report is all right. The editor, on behalf of the New Yorkers who were present, says:—

"They were received in the most hospitable manner by the Pittsburgh directors of the regatta, and we found out their stay the warmest kindness and generous courtesy was lavished upon them by all with whom they came in contact. Indeed, the kindness which those gentlemen who were the recipients of these attentions, that nothing could exceed the warm-hearted hospitality they enjoyed on every side, and which they are specially desirous of acknowledging. To the Mayor of Pittsburgh we are specially bound in terms under lasting obligations for their kindness. We are, for our own part, highly gratified to record this instance of generous interchange of courtesies between the aquatic organizations of New York and Pittsburgh, contrasting, as it does, so strongly and pleasantly with the course pursued by the oarsmen of Poughkeepsie and the party by whom they are represented."

Union Meeting Postponed on Account of the Inclemency of the Weather—Brief Speeches of Senator Bigham and Major A. M. Brown.]

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening, there was a large turn out of the Union men of the city, at the Custom House, opposite the COMMERCIAL office. The Committee of arrangements had changed the place of meeting from the Custom House, where it was first advertised to take place, to the Monongahela House, and the consequence was that a large crowd assembled at the latter place. The crowd finally came together at the Custom House, when Hon. John P. Penney, chairman, announced that the Committee had concluded, on account of the rain, to adjourn the meeting until Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, at the same place. A large number, on hearing this announcement, adjourned to their homes, but a larger number remained and desired to hear a speech.

Senator Bigham being observed in the crowd was called to the stand, when he made a brief address relative to the importance of the campaign. He was aware, as were also those present, that the coming ticket was not in danger next Tuesday, but it was a matter of great interest that the result in the State should be put beyond question. To achieve this it was necessary that every Union vote in the county should be polled, and to secure that end every man should see that his neighbor voted. He alluded to the false pretences being practiced by the present Democratic party, in nominating men in Federal blue as their standard bearers, in order that the rank and file in confederate grey might have an opportunity of getting into office. He said the meeting he was addressing was a preliminary skirmish, and urged upon all present to marshal the Union forces for the grand engagement of Saturday night next, at the same place.

Major A. M. Brown responded to the calls of the meeting in a few well-timed remarks. He referred to the truth of the prediction made in last fall's campaign, that the Democratic party would change from after their certain defeat in that canvass. The platform of the Democracy was a failure, and the war was a failure, General Grant was a failure, and the Union army was a band of murderers and "Lincoln pups." Now they applaud our soldiers' promotions, our success, and have actually nominated some of the leading men in the army for Congress. Such, he declared, was their present love for the soldier is mere false pretence, and the men who fought, bled, died, and triumphed with him, are not to be misled by their professions. Major Brown called upon those present to rally and rally hard, and back on Tuesday next, vindicate their manhood and sustain the victories of our gallant soldiers and sailors, by voting for Curtin and Cassidy. We had fought with the army until the war was ended and the flag of the free floated triumphantly over our conquering hosts.

At the conclusion of Major Brown's remarks, Mr. Penney declared the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the same place.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Susan Denin will to-night appear as "Aspasia" in the "Marble Heart," when Mr. Leak, the new leading man of the establishment, will make his first appearance as "Dinachiel."

THEATRE.—To-night those accomplished artistes, Miss Annette Ince and J. H. Taylor will appear in Kotzbue's play of "The Stranger." Miss Ince appears as "Mrs. Haller," and Mr. Taylor in the title-role.

MASONIC HALL.—Another overflowing audience greeted the wizard Macallister last night, and his tricks of legerdemain gave great satisfaction. He gives another entertainment to-night.

The Pithole Sale.

The sale of the famous Holraden farm, which gave Pithole its reputation, and directly and indirectly wrought such a revolution in oildom on the 14th instant passed from the hands of Messrs. Thomas G. Duncan and Geo. C. Prather, the original purchasers, from Thomas Holmden, and is now owned by Messrs. George R. Chittenden, of Chicago, Illinois, and S. G. Wright, of Lockhaven, Pennsylvania. The consideration is $2,000,000, of which $255,000 is paid down, and the balance to be paid monthly payments of $155,000 each. This includes the whole interest of Duncan & Prather in the oil producing portion of the farm, as well as in the Pithole City lots, which are only leased to their present holders. We learn that it is the intention of the new firm to sell out these lots in fee simple—a step which will very much toward inspiring a spirit of improvement, for what inducement have men to lay out anything for permanent improvement upon property which they have no assurance of holding beyond three years? This farm was originally purchased by Duncan & Prather for twenty-five thousand dollars. These gentlemen were in Philadelphia, about closing a sale of the farm for fifty thousand dollars, when a dispatch was placed into their hands, announcing the striking of the Pithole oil wells, with ten of two hundred barrels. The sale was not closed. Returning home they made Mr. Holmden a present of seventy-five thousand dollars in addition to the purchase price, and have since been receiving a revenue from one-fourth of the land interest—of all the oil obtained from the farm, besides over thirty thousand dollars yearly rental from the "city lots." The farm, it will be remembered, was leased by the United States Petroleum Company, who have in turn sub-leased to other parties, retaining one-fourth of the oil.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.—A letter received at the General Postoffice Department from one of the special mail agents of the department, who writes under the date of September 23 from Montgomery, Ala., has the following allusion to the sentiments of the people of that section:—

"I have talked freely with members of the recent State Convention and other prominent men upon State and political subjects, and have taken pains to ascertain the real sentiments of the people and their leading and influential men as regards their feeling and purposes toward the general government, and I am satisfied that no factious opposition need be apprehended to the policy of the government concerning the negro, or upon any other of the issues affecting the restoration of harmony to Union and peace. They simply desire to resume their old relations with the government, and to live quietly and obediently under the old flag. The radicals of the rebellion stand a poor chance of being elected to Congress. The people generally are manifesting correct views upon these subjects, and I candidly believe there is less bitterness of feeling now entertained in the South towards the people of the North than for many years preceding the war."

CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Courier* says of the condition of that city: "On every street and thoroughfare the marks of energy, industry, and enterprise are plainly visible. East Bay, six weeks ago, was almost barren of open business places, while now it is next to impossible to rent a building covered with a roof. Owners of buildings are now actively engaged repairing damages occasioned by fire and water, and long before the repairs are completed applications are received to occupy the premises. The same holds good with Meeting, King, and other principal streets. There is a great demand for stores and warehouses all over the city. In order to meet this demand it will be necessary for some measures to be taken towards restoring the burnt district to a habitable condition. The rents in Charleston are increasing daily, which is another evidence of enhanced business activity. Stores, which three months ago could be obtained for five hundred dollars per annum, cannot now be obtained for less than fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars for the same term.

DIED:

McCALLEN.—At the residence of Simon Drum, No. 77 Craig street, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, October 4th, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. AMANDA, wife of John McCallen, in the 36th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 4, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881		107 50
United States 5-20's, ex-coupon	102 00	103 00
United States 10-40's	73 50	.....
Gold	1 42	.....
Allegheny County 6's	72 50	
Pittsburgh 6's	79 75	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.	90 50	"
Connellsville 6's	80 75	"
Allegheny Gas Co.	34 00	
Boatmen's Insurance		27 75
Cash Insurance	51 00	60 00
Eureka Insurance	30 00	.....
St. Clair Street Bridge	41 00	.....
Connellsville Interest	5 00	.....
Connellsville non Interest	9 25	.....
Exchange National Bank		86 00
Fourth National		130 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National	55 75	
Bank of Pittsburgh	61 50	
People's National Bank	104 25	
Tradesmen's National		120 00
Columbia Oil Co.		35 00
Central Basin		59
Eldorado		1 00
Ohio Valley		25
Pittsburgh and New York		1 50
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run		1 10
United States Telegraph Co.		64 00
Phoenix Oil		1 10
Macksburg		5 25
Phillips		5 00
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.	45 00	

Gold at 11 o'clock, 144¾.

WEDNESDAY, October 4—P. M.

The attention of operators in stocks was pretty much taken up in the reception given to General Grant. Business was well nigh suspended, and every department of trade had its representatives, who joined in the public ovation to the hero and patriot. We heard of Columbia oil stock being offered at 32½, without purchasers. Nothing else at this price.

—The New York Petroleum stock market was active to-day, and prices for the better class of producing companies improved. United States sold at 330 35; Webster, $1 10@1 18; Pithole, 97 85; and Oil Creek, $1 11. The advance in oil and rise in gold are having effect upon gold and oil stocks.

—No change scarcely worthy of mention in the Philadelphia oil stock market to-day. We quote St. Nicholas at 5; Maple Shade, 7¼; Curtin, 2¼; Dalzell suffered another decline, and sold down to 2 41; Caldwell, 1¾; McClintock, 1¾; Excelsior, 16; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 3¼; Complanter, 3½; Sugar Creek, 5; Eldorado, 5½; Mingo, 1 45; Lake Erie, 1¾. The directors of the Dalzell company announce a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of two millions, clear of State taxpayable on and after the 12th inst.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Sept. 25.	Oct. 2.	Total Change.	
Capital,	$14,142,320	$14,142,320		
Loans,	49,660,233	49,924,281	Increase,	$317,048
Specie,	1,062,705	1,062,705	"	2,272
Legal Indrs.,	16,581,920	15,967,021	"	275,101
Deposits,	37,805,375	38,127,227	"	321,852
Circulation	7,058,430	7,050,684	"	91,890

The bank averages the past week have ruled steady, though every item shows a small increase as compared with the previous week's return. The loans increased $317,048, the legal tender notes, $275,101, and the deposits $321,852.

—The following shows the condition of the New York City banks this week and last:

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	
Loans	$215,574,454	$217,488,040	Inc. $1,939,186
Specie	14,222,082	13,643,182	Dec. 578,899
Circulation	9,234,305	10,645,205	Inc. 1,410,900
Deposits	177,329,570	178,818,270	Inc. 1,488,700
Legal Tenders	54,018,475	57,095,674	Inc. 3,077,199

—The gold deposits at the United States Mint for the month of September, amounted to $548,761 72, and of silver to $9,764 86—in all, $558,526 58. The gold coinage for the same time was $813,447 95, principally in double eagles; the silver coinage was $10,694 82, in dollars and half dollars, and the coinage of copper was $70,036. The total value of the coinage for the month was $893,927 47, covering in all 4,026,075 pieces. The copper coinage was 1,792,000 cent pieces, 200,000 two cent pieces, and 1,032,000 three cent pieces.

—Counterfeit ones on the Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport, are in circulation. The spurious bills have a spread eagle on upper right, 1 each side—Goddess of Liberty holding American flag on left end.

—Kennedy's Bank Note Review, for October, contains a description of a great number of new counterfeits which have appeared during the past month. This publication is almost indispensible to persons handling paper money. In the description of the late hundred dollar compound interest note, it says: "This note may be detected by observing that the letter 'U,' in United States, touches the die-work, but on the genuine it does not."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, October 4, 1865.

BUSINESS was in a great measure neglected yesterday, the principal topic being the visit of Gen. Grant to our city. Early in the day crowds began to assemble, hence *business* was a secondary consideration. The weather was cloudy with occasional showers during the early part of the day. On the landing business appeared to be suspended, the movements of freighters being very extensive. The Forest City from Parkersburg had about all that she could manage on the water. The Silver Lake, No. 4, left for Cincinnati, with a good trip. She will be followed by the "Venango" this day for the same destination. The pretty steamer Lorena left for Kenton, Ohio, on her way positively "down stream" yesterday. Persons going that way will be well cared for. The clerks are Messrs. Bunting and Diehl.

The splendid passenger packet Lorena, Capt. J. B. Conway, is receiving for Cairo and St. Louis, and is announced for this day. To those desiring that way, the present is a fine opportunity. The boat is in fine condition. The first clerk is Capt. Charles H. Wilkins, an officer who has hosts of friends, and deserves them all.

The favorite packet Kenton, Capt. Dunlap, is waiting her turn to load for St. Louis. This boat is being fitted up in a very superior manner. Capt. Dunlap is adding a number of improvements that will beautify her appearance and add to the comfort and convenience of passengers. She is also receiving a double coat of white paint. She will load in turn after the Lorena.

The fine steamer Leni Leoli, Capt. Campbell, is now at the landing, waiting turn to load for Cincinnati. She will follow the Silver Lake No. 4. The Leni is in charge of Captain Campbell, one of the best officers in the trade. We were pleased to see our old friend, Capt. George Gibbs, in the office. As an officer and a gentleman he stands at the head of the list. Passengers will be favored with this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

The new and magnificent packet "Julia," has received the finishing touch by our artizans. She was built under the superintendence of Captains Wm. Coulson and J. McVay—every effort has been made to produce a complete boat. For appearance and general adaptation we have never seen her equal for that trade—in a word she is the perfection of first class afloat. She is named "Julia" as a compliment to Commodore Avers' daughter, one of Muskingum belles and daughters, a compliment well deserved. We had intended to have named this boat "Monroe Ayers"—but the modesty of that honorable gentleman objected to the naming of the boat after himself, and as he suspected, the Commodore sent round and ordered the best suite of colors that could be produced—just like him. The "Julia will leave Pittsburgh on her first trip on Saturday. We shall have more to say before that time.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER FOREST CITY.—J. & W. Fairly, 60 sks oats; J. B. Dutton, 2 bales wool; W. H. Hamil, 116 sks oats; Lt. P. Adams, 300 oil bbls; Forsyth, Bro & Co., 15 bbls whiskey; Lowry & Bro., 5 bbls do; Hussey, Wells & Co., 50 do; Rees, Graff & Dull, 35 do; Metzger & Arbuckle, 2 do; Jones & Laughlin, 5 bbls do; Capt. J. F. Glinkstemer, 3 casks wine, 5 bbls do; Capt. J. F. Wray, lot of furniture; T. C. Jenkins, 5 bbls cider; Graff, Bennett & Co., 50 bbls do; Wm. Bertron, 25 bbls ale; John Reinard, 12 bdls hides; Owner, 14 pkgs mdse.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co.

R. C. Byers, 1 roll bbls, 4 sks rags; Fiss Bell, 200 oil bbls; L. Stemple, 2 bdls sheep skins; Andrew Leech, 2 bbls whisky; J. Mcdonald, 100 bdls straw boards; J. Marshall, 2 pkgs mdse; Jas. Bell, 1 pkg do; Lawrence & Whiteman, 2 bucket blocks; C. B. Markle & Co., 9 pkgs rags; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., 19 pkgs.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.

Taylor & McKinney, 1,000 bushels wheat; Hitchcock, Sproat & Co., 351 bush wheat; D. Gilmore, 15 barrels apples; Wm. Bingham, 25 do; Jones & Laughlin, 1 car Excelsior Coffin Manufacturing Co., 8,000 feet lumber; D. Wallace, 33 bushels wheat; sundry consignees, 4 bdls hides, 1 do furs, 12 do hides, 1 do furs, 1 do hides, 1 do furs, 1 do hides, 1 do furs, 1